

Today's
Advertisements.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Club Gymnasium, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M. BUSINESS:—(1) Adoption of Report and Balance of Accounts; (2) Alteration of Club Rule No. 15 and 29.

W. MACHILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary

Hongkong, 21st May, 1898.

A LONG FELT WANT! L'ST
SUPPLIED.

MR. J. EDWARDS having obtained a lease from the Government, and having erected a PIER and COMMODIOUS MATHS at WATERFALL BAY, will run the first-class steam launch "SHUN LEE" from BANK WHARF every day during the BATHING SEASON, commencing on June 1st next. The launch will leave Bank Wharf at 4.30 and 5.30 P.M., returning to Hongkong at 7 P.M. Single Trip ticket \$1
Monthly ticket (five months) \$5
Season ticket (five months) \$20
Payable in advance or on the launch. Bathing suits and towels supplied.
Special terms for FAMILIES and SCHOOLS by arrangement.
All communications to be sent to
J. EDWARDS,
Marine Club,
17, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1898.

LEAVING ON THE 24TH MAY.

MRS. JOSEPH NORTH, PHRENOLOGIST AND SCIENTIFIC PALMIST.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have not yet availed themselves of Mrs. NORTH'S wonderful skill, should not lose this opportunity. GLENKILLY BUILDING. Hours 10 to 6 P.M., or by appointment after business hours.
REDUCED FEES.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1898.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER.
LEMONADE.
GINGER ALE.
SARSAPARILLA.
RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co's WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures. Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MEN'S and other Large Consumers.
Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1897.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA AND MANILA FOR
"NESTOR"

"NESTOR" FLUID.

DISINFECTANT, GERMICIDE,
ANTISEPTIC AND DEODORISER,
NON-POISONOUS.

NON-CORROSIVE.

DOES NOT STAIN.

OPINION OF A LEADING EXPERT.

"NESTOR" FLUID is a powerful Disinfectant and Germicide, and is a Deodoriser of the highest order.

A. B. GRIFFITHS, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.,

Member of the Chemical Society.

of Paris and St. Petersburg;

Bacteriological and Agricultural Expert.

5 gallon drum \$10.00

1 do 4.25

1 do 2.25

Plat tin 0.50

"APENTA"

The best natural Aperient Water bottled at Bada Pest under the direct supervision of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1898.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1898.

THE BLACK DEATH.

Amid the din of battle, the animosities of nations, the strife of races, the gathering together of different peoples in warlike array, while mighty empires are threatened with destruction, while ancient kingdoms are being reinvited until they threaten to swamp the earth, while the whole world is in the throes of upheavals which may alter the political map of every continent, while the Latin races snarl and show their teeth at the Anglo-Saxon, while the Slavonic and Turanian are potent factors with an unknown future, while the glorious reign of our dearly loved Lady Victoria, the Great and Good, is in danger of closing amid an unprecedented storm of bloodshed and chaos—while all these matters monopolise the attention of the civilised world, there is a more serious, more deadly peril which escapes attention. What matters it whether the world be Russian or Anglo-Saxon, Mongolian or Maori, if it be plague-ridden? What matters it how the country be ruled if all the people perish of pestilence? What matters it whether all or none of the map be coloured red and marked British if the whole world is to be depopulated by black plague? What matters it that Empires rise or fall if the end of the world is upon us in the shape of this hideous Black Death? Nay, we will come down to a narrower view nearer home. What do you, reader, care for the fate of the world if you are to die to-morrow? What does the writer care for the Universe if his dearest is dead? Our paltry politics, what are they to the extermination of the human race? The petty squabbles of puny princelings, the interminable disputes of diplomatists, the wrangles over mere money, legislation, authority, what are they, what will they be when the human race is extinct? Or, let every one else live, but a few be taken at hap-hazard; if we are among the few, it is everything to us.

This is "an extreme view" of course; this is "fantastic," this is "sensational." Very well. Who will die next? Ask of the dying whether he feels sensational, ask of the living how long he will live, ask the doctors if they can cure plague, ask the cleverest and wisest in the world if they can tell who may feel safe. None. We "must not create a scare," we "must not cause needless alarm." Better a thousand needless alarms, than die once for want of warning.

Bubonic plague is worse in Hongkong than it ever has been, that is to say, it is in a more virulent form than any ever known, and not merely more virulent but more erratic. In its choice of victims. Already the total number of deaths this year is twice or thrice the total at this date in 1894. The number of deaths reported per day has not yet reached the highest daily figure of 1894 but the total is very much higher and the decimation is much steeper.

Nothing yet has had any effect in checking the ravages of bubonic plague. Eminent bacteriologists have discovered the plague germ, but have not yet discovered what to do with it. Some day, the experiments which are from time to time made with the plague bacillus may result in the discovery of some form of cure, but in the meantime and until further notice the discovery of the bacillus is of no more use than the discovery of the disease itself and the deaths caused thereby. Several clever scientists have experimented with several kinds of serum, and their interminable arguments are still continuing. Sanitary authorities in various places have feebly tried to clean the districts within their jurisdiction; and those that do not have jurisdiction have made the best pretence they could. Voluminous regulations have been made and remade, stupid quarantines have been established, medical inspections and segregations and other things done of little interest to the plague bacillus itself. Some people advocate chloride of lime and quinine, others say plenty to eat and drink and smoke; some say clean the drains, others say burn the rubbish; some say pull down the houses, others say segregate the patients, and the plague goes on just the same. Of what use is a spoonful of chloride of lime against a cellarful of putridity? Of what use to pour a bucketful of Jeyes' Fluid down a drain while the ground itself is sodden several feet deep with the accumulated sewage of several generations? Of what use is it to segregate a man who falls ill and leave a hundred similar men amid similar surroundings, ready to fall similarly ill at a moment's notice? Of what use is any injection of serum when people live in constant inhalation of deadly poison night and day and care nothing? Of what use is it to preach generous nourishment to a populace of starving, drugging slaves? Of what use to preach hygiene to a seething mass of human reptiles herding in hundreds together in noisome, black holes because they simply cannot house themselves better? Of what use to preach sanitation to myriads of miserable wretches with one latrine to every five hundred of them, wretches who need every copper cash to save them from starvation and cannot if they would afford the luxury of decent habits? At any rate, we have to face the hard fact that the plague goes on and on, and we must fight it or else fold our hands composedly and await our doom, cheerfully meanwhile burying our dead and watching for the death of others—or shutting our eyes to what goes on around us. Beginning in the marshy, upland valleys of Yunnan in 1892, the plague has crept on steadily, relentlessly, down to the

coast, all over Kwangtung and Kwangsi, all over southern China ports and Formosa, then suddenly it jumped to Bombay, then spread all over the western side of India; now it has attacked the eastern side. Hitherto only occasional sporadic cases have appeared elsewhere, as for instance in Japan, Straits Settlements and in Europe; but thus it always began. So it began in Hongkong, first with two or three cases which were denied; Hongkong was too healthy and these cases were malaria or some such trivial thing. Then they were admitted to be plague, but of course plague could never get a footing in Hongkong, the conditions of sanitation were too perfect, good water and efficient sanitary staff, good drainage, alert medical officers—these were sufficient guarantee against the possibility of an attack of plague; and in 1894 the impossible did happen and the Colony was almost half ruined. In India there were a thousand reasons why bubonic plague could not possibly exist. Bombay was too tropical, for one thing, it had an excellent quarantine system for another thing. The impossible happened in Bombay again, thousands died and the city is more than ruined, it is desolated for a whole generation, and the Indian Empire itself has been thrown into imminent danger—bankrupt, torn by disaffection, sedition, indignation at the helplessness of the people and their rulers, resentment at unpopular measures which are not effective enough to be convincing. The impossible has happened, the plague has gained a footing in India, the places which were known to be clean are found dirty, the sanitary officials who were known to be so active and energetic are found to have done nothing and to be utterly powerless. Last and (let us say, selfishly) worst, the plague now attacks Europeans fiercely. As long as only Asiatics died, or an occasional exceptional European, we did not really care very much. It was a nuisance to lose so much trade, it was an inconvenience to have our house servants and office clerks disappearing one by one just when we wanted them, it was a shame to be quarantined in every port in the East, to have mails handed out at the end of a ten-foot pole from steamers anchored beyond the harbour limits, but still nobody bothered to take any extreme steps, for Europeans felt fairly safe, and extremes are always to be deprecated. Death is an "extreme," and there is no mingling matters about Death. A scare is to be deprecated—let us then not be scared of death; but let us not blind ourselves to what threatens. There is no need to be excited, but there is need to set to work in earnest, fighting for our lives if we value them, or fighting for others' lives which we value. Nothing yet done has proved efficient. When the plague came in 1894 much was done and the plague went away. People said, therefore, that what was done had driven away the plague. It was a fatal mistake; the plague subsided as erratically as it started, and here it is again amongst us worse than ever. Where then are all the precautions that have or ought to have been adopted in the last three or four years? Where now is the effect of the measures then begun? The plague is where it was, except that it carries off more Europeans now, and more swiftly. Surely, this fact is sufficient proof that enough has not been done, that there is urgent need to do more, much more. Surely, what has been lamentably insufficient during four years will continue insufficient. Surely, the losses we have suffered are justification enough to call for serious agitation in favour of drastic measures. Surely, the "moderate" policy has had a fair trial, surely the failure is complete. The time for moderate measures is past, the day of euphemism and optimism is gone, the time has arrived to call things by their right names, to recognise that the pneumonic form of plague which has now broken out in Hongkong is invariably fatal, the time for suppressing the truth is justified. What shall it profit the Colony if we save a "scare" and lose our lives? What gain is it to us if we can deceive the authorities of other ports for a while and suffer the worse boycott afterwards? What advantage is there in economising a little money now to lose millions in another month or two? Why should we spare anything at the present moment at the cost of a future loss which may outlive and kill the Colony? While we are discussing how Hongkong may be bombarded by the fleets of other nations, or invaded by their armies, a far worse enemy is working the destruction of Hongkong unnoticed, or only half noticed. The Defence of the Colony is now out of the question; the enemy is here, amongst us, in full possession. Is the death-roll not yet big enough to bring people to their senses? Must more of us die, before we will care?

The measures hitherto tried may possibly have checked the ravages of plague to a small extent. Let us concede so much. But it is undeniable that the plague is still spreading, that it is gaining on us; and as long as it continues to gain on us, the fact proves itself that the measures are inadequate. Better to take ten times too much precaution than a half-brood too little, better to overdo prevention than to permit the further advance of the deadly disease, better to waste money in saving life than to waste life in saving money. Better to abandon everything of earthly belongings, money, buildings, land, trade, property of any kind, rather than sacrifice health and life. To you, reader, or to the writer, better spend all the millions of dollars in the world than lose your life or ours—even if you or we care nothing for the life of any other. Better cry "Wolf" a thousand times, than die once.

First of all, the place must be made clean, clean, clean! Not "clean enough," nor "cleaner than I was," nor "as clean as can be expected," but clean absolutely and immediately. No more "gradual progress," no more "appreciable amelioration," for while it is graduating and ameliorating, to-morrow you or we may fall dead in the midst of life and health. Let every dirty place be completely cleaned or completely destroyed, whichever is quickest, regardless of expense. Here is a population of a quarter of a million people, almost all utterly ignorant of the rudiments of cleanliness and sanitation. It is not possible to teach so many expeditiously with fewer than five hundred sanitary inspectors. Then, each sanitary inspector would have five hundred people to look after, and it would take him all his time. At present there are ten or fifteen; we might as well have one, or none. It is idle to blame them for not doing their work; it is hopeless to expect they can. Let any European who has experience of Chinese think how many of them he himself can properly superintend in the matter of cleanliness. He will find it hard to keep half a dozen of them up to the mark. Five hundred is, if anything, too conservative an estimate. There must be without delay five hundred men carefully instructed and with ample powers; burn all the red tape, sweep away all obstruction, leave all deliberation to those who like it, but let the work proceed. Let the masses of Chinatown be provided immediately with ample latrines and bath accommodation. If necessary improvise any sort of latrines and baths for the moment; until permanent ones can be established; no less than one latrine and one bath to every fifty of the population. Leaving out the better class who may be already provided, there are 200,000 coolies in abject poverty to be supplied. It is not enough to have places to which they can go at the cost of ten minutes' walk, for the coolie does not understand why he should walk half a mile if there is a dark corner convenient for him to defile. We do not mince words, because it is a matter of life and death to every one of us. Perhaps there may be only one European in a thousand and picked off for sudden death; but do you, reader, wish to be that one?

for while it is graduating and ameliorating, to-morrow you or we may fall dead in the midst of life and health. Let every dirty place be completely cleaned or completely destroyed, whichever is quickest, regardless of expense. Here is a population of a quarter of a million people, almost all utterly ignorant of the rudiments of cleanliness and sanitation. It is not possible to teach so many expeditiously with fewer than five hundred sanitary inspectors. Then, each sanitary inspector would have five hundred people to look after, and it would take him all his time. At present there are ten or fifteen; we might as well have one, or none. It is idle to blame them for not doing their work; it is hopeless to expect they can. Let any European who has experience of Chinese think how many of them he himself can properly superintend in the matter of cleanliness. He will find it hard to keep half a dozen of them up to the mark. Five hundred is, if anything, too conservative an estimate. There must be without delay five hundred men carefully instructed and with ample powers; burn all the red tape, sweep away all obstruction, leave all deliberation to those who like it, but let the work proceed. Let the masses of Chinatown be provided immediately with ample latrines and bath accommodation. If necessary improvise any sort of latrines and baths for the moment; until permanent ones can be established; no less than one latrine and one bath to every fifty of the population. Leaving out the better class who may be already provided, there are 200,000 coolies in abject poverty to be supplied. It is not enough to have places to which they can go at the cost of ten minutes' walk, for the coolie does not understand why he should walk half a mile if there is a dark corner convenient for him to defile. We do not mince words, because it is a matter of life and death to every one of us. Perhaps there may be only one European in a thousand and picked off for sudden death; but do you, reader, wish to be that one?

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 19th.

The death is announced of Mr. W. E. Gladstone.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

In view of the severe American censorship it is difficult to obtain reliable war news.

A Spanish squadron, organised at Cadix, and consisting of one battle ship, seven cruisers and three torpedo vessels, is expected to sail for the Philippines at the end of the month with 12,000 troops.

The United States Volunteers and Militia are not yet prepared for campaigning.

THE WAR.

The Reuter's telegram which we publish to-day, if the news which it contains should prove to be true, entirely alters the aspect of the situation. Everyone naturally supposed that the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay by the American squadron had sounded the death knell of Spanish domination in the Philippines, and that the capitulation of Manila, and the subsequent conquest of the whole of the Philippine archipelago by the Americans, could only be a question of time. True, a stout resistance was expected to be offered to the landing of American troops by the Spanish garrison of Manila, but the general opinion tended toward the belief that it would be simply the nature of the last stand, and that the American troops would inevitably be the victors, nobody for moment dreaming of such an unlikely contingency as help arriving from Spain. The squadron, consisting of one battleship, seven cruisers, and three torpedo vessels will outnumber that of Admiral Dewey even when he has been reinforced by the arrival of the *Charleston*, which is to convey the *City of Peking* conveying the American troops from San Francisco, while the eleven thousand troops which are to accompany the fleet from Cadix will make the Spanish land force more than double that of the Americans.

Reuter further informs us that "The United States Volunteers and Militia are utterly unprepared for campaigning," and this naturally points to further delay in their departure from San Francisco, particularly now that the force is to be increased from five thousand to fifteen thousand men. The fact that Spain is sending help to the Philippines, too, if it be a fact, will probably cause the Americans to still further increase a number of troops to be sent to Admiral Dewey's aid, and this will of course mean still further delay. More transports will have to be obtained, more stores put on board and more outfit prepared, and none of these things can be done in a day. The Americans apparently have no lack of volunteers, for we are informed by the United States press that even Choctaw Indians have offered their services for the fighting, so the delay must all be for want of proper and adequate organisation and preparation.

To be long the case and granted that the Spanish squadron will be allowed to proceed by way of the Canal, we shall see a grand race between the two forces, the prize being Manila and the Philippines, for without doubt, the advantage will be greatly on the side of the belligerent that can place his men quickest in the field. Should the Spanish fleet win the grand race, then Admiral Dewey is likely to have a harder task before him than that at the battle of Manila Bay, for it is not likely that he will have a virtual "walk-over" a second time.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The U.S. gunboat *McCulloch* is expected here with despatches from Manila on Monday night.

A CHINAMAN, for stealing two gold rings from a trochee, was to-day sentenced to two months' hard labour.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral special services are to be held to-morrow (Sunday), in supplication for the cessation of the plague.

A FIFTY-SEVEN-year-old Chinese boy laid lifeless hands on a box which did not belong to him, and he was to-day sentenced to ten strokes with the birch.

WILLIAM KIRKNESS, a police constable at the naval yard at Kowloon a few days ago, fell from a verandah and broke his leg, also sustaining internal injuries. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Thursday; the remains being interred yesterday.

FOR delaying the message of an Imperial Edict the manager of the Tientsin Telegraph Office has been temporarily deprived of his button. He has been especially denounced and two bad marks will be recorded against him. One of the operating students is to be fined half a year's salary.—*Mercury*.

ACCORDING to a Tientsin dispatch, the Viceroy Wang, as Imperial High Commissioner of the Peking, has appointed an expectant Taoist named Yen Tao-hung to Wei-hai-wei to delimit the boundaries of the land leased to Great Britain, and Commissioner Yen starts from Tientsin on his new duties sometime next week.

We call the attention of our readers to the new building resort which, according to an advertisement appearing in another column, is to be opened on the 1st proximo. The want of a resort of this description has long been felt, and doubtless the public will flock to Waterfall Bay in force. We wish Mr. Edwards every success in his new venture.

Mr. T. V. Twining and Mr. Sydney H. Morris leave to-morrow for Amoy to fulfill a special engagement for Queen's Birthday, returning here on the 29th. Mr. Twining has decided to remain in Hongkong during June and July and intends giving popular concerts at Park Hotel and City Hall, and will be prepared to accept private engagements for Mr. Sydney H. Morris.

It seems that the citizens of Dundee held themselves out to celebrate the centenary of the Battle of Camperdown last month, and fitted the Earl of Camperdown, the descendant of the famous Admiral Duncan, as the Romans probably did sculls in the Capitol in memory of and in compliment to the distinguished birds that once saved Rome. This is very natural, and praiseworthy; and when Scotch men have a famous compatriot to celebrate, they make the most of him. Small blame to them.

On the night of the 12th instant six seven post-boats belonging to nine native private agencies at Shanghai and laden with a considerable sum of money were proceeding on their way to Soochow and Changshu, two of the number which had got ahead of the rest of the fleet, upon arriving at a busy market town called Chên, were attacked by some piratical craft, which were apparently lying in wait for the post-boats. The pirates got away with several thousand dollars before the other boats could come to the rescue.

SOME surprise has been created in St. Petersburg by the sudden way in which the publishers of the *Russ* ceased to issue their paper. Hajduburoff, the publisher, was thought to be in financial difficulties. This is, however, a mistake. Hajduburoff lately employed an assistant named Drabon-retsky, who signed as responsible editor. This man was nothing but a police spy, who had obtained the position to inform the police of what was going on in journalistic and literary circles. He was paid for this, 2,000 roubles a year. When Hajduburoff discovered the true character of his editor he dismissed him, and stopped publication.

MAJOR-GENERAL Wesley Merritt who has been appointed to the charge of the U.S. troops proceeding to Manila was born in New York in 1836 and entered the army as a cadet at the age of 19. His career throughout the Civil War was distinguished by much gallantry and he has been engaged in the suppression of the majority of the risings and insurrection disturbances which the United States during the past thirty years have been called upon to put down. In July 1882 he was ordered to West Point as superintendent of the Military Academy remaining there till 1886, when he was raised to the rank of a Major-General and assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

An exceptional act of gallantry has come to our notice, although it is rather late in the day. Mr. Hardy, second officer of the steamship *Siamang*, distinguished himself in January last in a manner that entitles him to the recognition of the Royal Humane Society. While his vessel was going out through Ly-se-mun Pass a Chinese boat containing two women, an infant and one man, tried to come alongside and capsized in so doing. Mr. Hardy at once jumped overboard and caught hold of a woman and the child and supported them. While doing so he was clutched by the Chinese boatman but fortunately managed to secure a floating oar by which he was able to keep himself and the three persons afloat until picked up by a boat from the ship. Such acts of bravery are continually happening in the China coast trade, and although it took place so long ago we think it only right that Mr. Hardy's plucky action should be recorded. A more frequent recognition of these deeds would encourage British mariners to emulate them.

THE *Saturday Review* has again a few words to say to Mr. Curzon, as follows:—"At the meeting of his constituents on Monday night Mr. George Curzon devoted a speech of two hours solely to the forward policy of the present Government. It was a curious performance, and exceedingly difficult to describe fairly; but we have dealt with it at some length in another column. Here we shall only criticise the manner of it. It began, as might have been expected, by a modest declaration that Mr. George Curzon is better fitted to speak on the subject than any one else. For over ten years I have honestly done my best by study, by travel, and by effort to master the problem of the Indian Frontier. I was in Chitral I know the country of the Afghans and the Orakzai and so forth. Will none of his friends point out to Mr. Curzon how silly and imprudent this egotistic conceit is in a man occupying an official position? What was pardonable in the boy of ten years ago is inadmissible in the man of to-day. Some one will have to apply to Mr. Curzon the criticism which Alexander von Humboldt passed on Bayard Taylor: 'There has never been any one,' said the great German, 'who has seen so much, and read so much, and knows so little.'

A STOWAWAY, named Georgetown, was to-day fined ten dollars or one month for stealing a ride on the steamer *Endemann* from Saigon to Hongkong.

AN ANNAWITE, named Dis, tried to direct a countryman on board the steamer *Hanchi*, and to-day Captain Hastings sent him to gaol for fourteen days' hard labour.

A MILITARY billiard tournament was concluded this week at the R.A. Sgts. Mess North Barracks, and class Mr. Gr. Sibbora had an easy win from Sgt. Bowers R.C. and Q. M. S. Smith took third honors. The contest excited a great deal of interest amongst the Sgts, and we understand that similar contests are being organised in other messes.

In India, there are training schools for the Police, where would-be Inspectors attend lectures on the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act, local and special laws relating to police duties, medical jurisprudence and anthropometry. The students, also, pass through a course of drill, and learn sword exercise and firing. The public are admitted to the lectures and training, at a charge of Rs. 20 a month, while members of the Force have no fees to pay whatever.

We have received the annual report and statement of accounts of the Sph. Committees of the Victoria Recreation Club, which sets forth the progress of the Club during the past year and the state of its property. The report states that an increased interest in rowing is apparent, but that the gymnasium has little support save as an adjunct of the boating, no competitions having been held there during the year under review. The Bar account shows a satisfactory balance and the number of members is stated at 392. We wish the Club all prosperity in the present year.

A PROMINENT member of the Russian General Staff gives the following statistics of the armed forces of Japan:—Japan has adequate facilities for landing large bodies of troops in Asia. The standing army numbered 65,478, and the reserve 166,000 in 1896, and consisted of seven divisions, including one of guards. In 1899 the army will number twelve divisions, or three hundred and five thousand men in all. The troops look very smart, and are full of courage, but are at once demoralized by a reverse. The cavalry is on the French model, but the horses are not worth much. The foreign military attaches were admitted to the manoeuvres last autumn for the first time. The troops showed that they had learned their Prussian lessons well, and gave the impression of clever children fully conscious of their own talent. They waded through the rice swamps and climbed the heights very well, but soon grew tired, and needed long rests. During the war they engaged a large gang of Chinese, who had to do all the fatigues work. The Government has now begun to serve out meat rations, in order to fit them for severe exertion. They are extremely skilful as scouts, but the cavalry is much inferior to the Cossacks. The whole Japanese railway system is designed strategically, and admirably adapted for instant concentration at any desired point, whether for defence or offence.

MRS. BENJAMIN Kelly and Potts in their *Weekly Share Report* state:—Business has again been very quiet during the past week and sales with a few exceptions remain unchanged. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been doing in small parcels at 190 and 189 per cent. premium, closing with buyers at the latter rate. The London quotation is 246. Nationals remain unchanged with sellers at 218. Shipping.—Douglas Steamships have again been sold at 258. Indo-China are offering at 261. Refiners.—Both China Sugars and Laxons are quiet with sellers at 160 and 242 respectively. Mining.—Panama's a fair number of shares have changed hands at 215 and 214 and close at 215. Banks are obtaining small lots at 223. New Baltimore remain unchanged. Jelcohs have continued to advance, and shares have changed hands at 233, 232 and 231, closing with buyers at the latter rate. Dock, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold at 252 per cent. premium, and are still in demand. Kowloon Wharves are wanted at 253. Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are still obtainable at 272. Hotels are steady with sales and buyers 255. Miscellaneous.—Green Islands and have been placed at 271 and new shares are steady at 262. A. S. Watsons have been negotiated at 261. Fenwicks have changed hands at 230. Tramways have improved and have been done at 107. 100s are required for at 2100, but there are no sellers under 2110.

MRS. WHELOCK & Co's *Freight Market Report* dated Shanghai, 16th May, 1898 says:—"We have to record a rise of 5/0 in New York direct rates, and though it came about somewhat suddenly, it was only to be expected sooner or later, in sympathy with the rise of London. The new tariff rates to London will be charged about the 21st May. Coastwise.—There is little to report beyond a maintenance in rates, and while there has been a fair inquiry for vessels, nothing new has transpired, owing to the absence of available tonnage. For Hongkong. The *Onsio* left here on the 13th to load for London. At present it is impossible to form an idea of what her rate will be, but Tremenoy is to think that she will leave Hankow a full ship. It is intended to circulate here about 24/4 instant. For London via Suez.—Departures have been five in number, rather more than sufficient for shippers' requirements, business being generally dull all round. As the new tariff rates come into force on the 21st instant, our quotations at foot have been altered to conform with the new list. The steamer next in order to load is *Sargasso* to sail about 21st instant. *Canton* to sail about 21st instant. For New York via Suez.—The *Bear*, now loading, has fixed better than she at one time expected to as regards local engagements, though from outputs very little support has been forthcoming. Her rate was raised on the 3rd instant to 31/6, at which figure speculators are still procuring, though the greater part of her cargo has been engaged at 27/6. She expects to sail 18th instant to be followed by *Margaret*, shortly due from Japan, at 27/6 per ton. For New York via Cape.—There are small lots of cargo offering for sale tonnage, but in the absence of any vessel on the berth, nothing has been done.

THE GYMKHANA.

The following were the officers:—
Judges:—The Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving and V. A. Cochrane, Esq.
Handicappers:—The Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Mr. G. G. G. G.
Starter:—A. B. B. B.
Clarks of the Scales:—J. McKie, Esq.
Timekeeper:—J. McKie, Esq.
Hon. Treasurer:—G. C. C. C.
Hon. Secretary:—Capt. P. de S. D. D.

The second Gymkhana of the season took place at Happy Valley this afternoon, and was largely attended. The weather, although a little warm, was splendid for outdoor sport and the fields were well kept up. As usual the Chinese and Hindoo mustered in strong force outside the enclosure and the different branches of the service were well represented. The executive officers, judges, starters, &c., performed their duties in most satisfactory fashion. The band of the H. K. Regiment played some pleasing selections during the afternoon and greatly added to the pleasure of the gathering.

The results are as follows:—
FIVE FURLONGS. For China ponies; weight as per scale with 1 lb. added; winners at this season's gymkhana, once 5 lbs.; twice or oftener, 10 lbs. extra. 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.
Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

Mr. McKie's Tumbler, 1st prize; Mr. Gresson's 2nd; Mr. A. Cox's 3rd; 1st prize, \$50; 2nd prize, \$30; 3rd prize, \$15; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$5.

MR. GLADSTONE.

The news of the death of Mr. Gladstone, which we publish to-day, cannot be said to have been unexpected, for we have been aware for some time that the veteran statesman was suffering from an incurable disease, and yesterday we published the news that he was in extremis. Nevertheless, the tidings of his death comes as a shock; it seems hard to believe that the able and eloquent speaker, the man who has for years held the fortunes of the British race in his hands, the man whose words were attentively listened to by statesmen the world over and who was respected alike by friend and foe, by Liberal and Conservative, is no more. It matters not now what may have been his aims or opinions, the whole world must join, as we do, in paying the last sad tribute to one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century and a noble, great and upright Englishman. Mr. Gladstone had reached the ripe age of eighty-eight at the time of his death. His maiden speech was made in the House of Commons on the 17th May, 1833, just over sixty-five years ago. We suggest for the consideration of firms and ship owners whether it would not be a proper mark of respect, if from now until the date of his burial all flags in the Colony were at half mast. He lived for the nation. The nation should mourn his loss.

The following particulars of his long and brilliant career are taken from *Hassell's Annual and Men and Women of the Time*:—

Mr. Gladstone was the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Farnham, county Kent. Born at Liverpool on the 29th December, 1809, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1839 he married Miss Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen R. Glynne, of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire. Shortly after the passing of the first reform bill in 1832 Mr. Gladstone made his entry into public life at Newark, where he was elected, as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee, on the Tory side. On 25th January, 1833, he entered Lincoln's Inn, and when he had been a member for a little over six years had his name removed from the books of the Society as he had given up his intention of being called to the Bar. In December, 1834, Sir Robert Peel appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury and in January, 1835, Under Secretary for Colonial Affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office with his Ministerial leader in April and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel returned to power in September, 1841, when he was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1843 he became President of the Board of Trade, but at the commencement of 1845 resigned, owing to his opposition to the extension of the Maynooth Grant and the establishment of non-sectarian colleges. In 1846 he having been announced as an immediate revision of the Corn Laws was passing, Sir Robert Peel resigned but Lord John Russell declining to form a cabinet, Sir Robert returned to office with Mr. Gladstone as Colonial Secretary, and member for Oxford University. On the death of Sir Robert Peel, in 1850, Mr. Gladstone paid his memorable visit to Naples, which laid the foundation of his future friendship with Cavour and Garibaldi. During this period he left the Tories, although holding aloof from the Liberals for a time; and in 1851 became Chancellor of the Exchequer to Lord Aberdeen's Administration, but fell with the collapse of that cabinet after the Crimean war. Subsequently he was appointed by the Earl of Derby Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands. In 1856 he accepted the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Government. On the dissolution of 1865 Mr. Gladstone was rejected at Oxford, but was returned for South Lancashire. On the death of Lord Palmerston, in the autumn of that year, Earl Russell became Premier; his old opponent Mr. Gladstone, being the leader of the Opposition. During the debate on the new Reform Bill a "cave" was formed in the House of Commons, and the majority fell in 1866 to be succeeded by the Earl of Derby's Government, with Mr. Disraeli as leader of the Commons, who passed a Bill in 1867, by the operation known as "dissolving the Whigs." It was in this year that Mr. Gladstone made his great declaration in favour of disestablishing the Irish Church. In Feb., 1868, Mr. Disraeli became Prime Minister, but Parliament was dissolved in the following November, when Mr. Gladstone, defeated in South-West Lancashire, was elected for Greenwich. In the Parliament of 1869 he became Premier for the first time, and thence up to the dissolution of 1874 a number of important measures were placed on the statute book. The Irish Church having been disestablished, and while Europe was distracted with the Franco-Prussian war, the Liberal Government carried the Elementary Education Act, the Irish Land Act, the Abolition of Purchase in the army (by Royal warrant), the Act for abolishing University Tests, and the Ballot Act; but they were beaten on the Irish University Education Bill in 1873, and Mr. Disraeli returned to power in 1874. Mr. Gladstone then decided to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, but in 1875 stood public indignation against the atrocities of the Turks in Bulgaria. In 1876 he made his first visit to Midlothian, and on the dissolution of 1880 he was returned for that constituency, and became for the second time Premier. After the dissolution of the autumn of 1880, Mr. Gladstone again came forward for Midlothian, and was re-elected by an enormous majority. On the fall of the Salisbury Administration, January 26th, 1885, Mr. Gladstone was summoned by the Queen to again take office. He then held as Premier the office of First Lord of the Treasury and Keeper of the Privy Seal. In consequence of a divergence of opinion between some of the leading members of the Liberal party and Mr. Gladstone with respect to his proposed Irish policy, several of his old colleagues did not join his cabinet—Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Evelyn, who accepted office, resigning March 27th, Mr. Addams introduced a bill relating to the government and land of Ireland, the former in a famous speech on April 8th, and the Sale and Purchase of Land (Ireland) Bill on the 16th. But the revolt of the Liberal Unionists became pronounced, and the Government were defeated by a majority of 30 on the Home Rule Bill, and resolved to resign. On July 2nd, at the General Election following, Mr. Gladstone was elected for both Midlothian and Leith, and chose to sit for his old constituency, but the result of the general election was to deprive him of power. During the remainder of that year and throughout 1887 little of special importance occurred. He visited Italy early in 1888, and was most warmly welcomed. In December he again visited Italy, returning in Feb., 1889. His golden wedding was celebrated on July 25, 1889, and the anniversary of his 80th birthday in 1890 was made the occasion of the unveiling of a memorial fountain at Hawarden (Dec. 29th, 1890), which had been erected to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his birth. Mr. Gladstone carried out yet another Midlothian Campaign. He was returned at the general election, but by a greatly reduced majority, and in August he became Premier for the fourth time. On Oct. 24th an enthusiastic welcome was given to him at Oxford, where he delivered the first of his

Romans lectures, choosing "Medieval Universalism" for his subject. On April 6th, 1893, he moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons, but the Bill was then sent by the Lords. During his stay at Biarritz, in February, 1894, a London Journal announced his retirement; but this was contradicted in very guarded terms. After his return to England the report was renewed, and in the midst of the uncertainty Mr. Gladstone made his last speech in the House of Commons as Prime Minister (March 1st)—the occasion being the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils Bill. The next day his resignation was made public, the chief cause being that he was suffering from catarrh in both eyes; and on March 3rd he had an audience of the Queen, and gave up the seals of office. A successful operation for the removal of the catarrh was performed in May, and during the summer Mr. Gladstone grew stronger. He paid a visit to Cannes early in 1895, and in June visited Kiel, Hamburg, and Copenhagen on board Sir Donald Currie's *Tantallon Castle* and received Li Hung-chang in August at Hawarden. Rumours afterwards became prevalent of his disagreement with the Government as to their Welsh Disestablishment Bill, but there appeared to be little foundation for them; and although Mr. Gladstone did not seek re-election in Midlothian, and generally held aloof from politics, yet during the election a number of letters to Liberal candidates showed his attitude to be unchanged. Mr. Gladstone's literary efforts have resulted in many valuable works, and cover a most extensive field, notable among them being his "Inexplicable Rock of Holy Scripture" and "The State in its Relations with the Church."

THE PLAGUE.

During the 24 hours up to noon, 21st May, 6 new cases and 5 deaths from plague were reported, making the total since 1st January (141 days), 1,120 cases and 977 deaths.

THE SHANT RIOT.

(From our Correspondent.)

A FULL ACCOUNT OF WHAT OCCURRED.

May 10th.
 The trouble on the Yangtze, that we have all felt must come, have begun very naturally at Shanghai, where a Hunan crowd on Monday, May 9th, burst down the Customs buildings, the Japanese Consulate, and China Merchants' offices, together with their bank, and the boats of Mr. Jobst and Sharpley. Mr. Glenne's (H.B.M.'s Consul), boat would have shared the same fate, but his servants promptly cut her moorings, and she went floating down river. Mr. Jobst's boat was less fortunate, for it went down river a mass of flames. Mr. Jobst having before-hand happily succeeded in putting his wife and child to comparative safety in a little open boat, Mr. Neumann, the Commissioner, and his staff, Mr. Sharpley and Mr. Jobst, sent just to have escaped with their lives. After the mob had broken down the railings and were using great bits of it to batter open doors, etc., the three men retired slowly backwards, their faces to the door, Mr. Jobst and Sharpley, leaving the rear to Mr. Neumann, who was kneeling in prayer. Mr. Neumann was unhappily altogether unarmed. But all these got off safely without a possession but what they had on their backs.

They got into a boat and went down river, where a gunboat was sent to search for and protect them. At 3 a.m. the Taitai himself appeared down river, so agitated and distressed he could hardly speak.

The Japanese messengers had got into a boat in Chinese dress and escaped a little river where the flames in the Yangtze at Shanghai, and thus to the yamen, where they are understood to be all safe.

There is said to have been a French priest at Shanghai, who was intending to leave it on the morning of the 9th for a little journey, and who is believed thus to have got away before the riot. The Swedish missionaries on the other hand saw the burning buildings, and the burning boats, and their servants telling them they must escape at once, got into a little boat, and proceeded to the other side of the river, when Mr. Taitai, the Consul, Mr. Neumann, Mr. Sharpley, and Mr. Jobst, together with their two little children, spent the night in a cable with five Chinese men, and were thankful to do so. Their servants returning to their house reported that the mob were working it with paraffin, announcing their intention of burning it, when night came on, and that already most things had been stolen, and especially all their window curtains. Mr. Neumann had, it seems, the pain of seeing all his things broken, or carried off. All his papers are destroyed. Accounts differ as to whether the riot was broken or not. But the conduct of his Chinese staff seems to have been beyond all praise. One of the clerks, a young man from Foochow, Mr. Kwah, actually returning into the flames to rescue the Customs seal and 200 dollars, which he knew were left in a drawer there and which he only had the pleasure of handing to his chief when they met again on the deck of the steamship *Kiung*, on its way down to Ichang. This same young man had already seen his own house destroyed, and with difficulty put his wife in safety, together with his house he had lost all his worldly goods, yet at the risk of his life he plunged into the burning house amongst the furious mob to save Customs' property. It is instances like these that make one still hopeful for the Chinese future. If only a leader could be found!

It seems that the whole affair originated in a quarrel between a Hunan man, who had misbehaved, and the watchman on the China Merchants' bank the day before. There was then a further quarrel of the same kind, and the crowd then proceeded to the Japanese Consulate, where it was understood that all the foreigners were assembled together. Fortunately this was not the case. From the Japanese Consulate they went on to the China Merchants. The Commissioner's fine house was quite new, and the workmen, only just painted, burnt bravely. Mr. Neumann had indeed only moved into it nine days before.

From the pleasant hospitalities and luxuries of broken Ichang, it is difficult to realize the situation on arrival at Shanghai, confronted by the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the river. Naturally as the Chinese being built to burn it was in the water, and the roofless walls and blackened chimneys of the Commissioner's house. It must have been a great fire we thought at first, for our friends at Ichang with that, perhaps, over-consideration for women's nerves that men often show, had not told us of the telegram received just before we started. Then we saw the ruins of the Japanese Consulate, and became aware of the still smoking masses in the

